

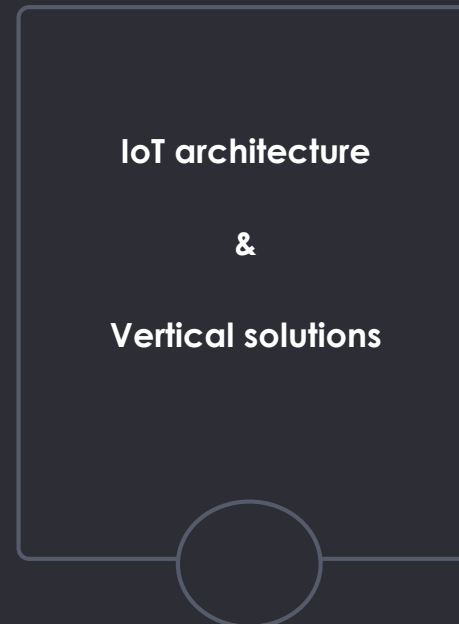
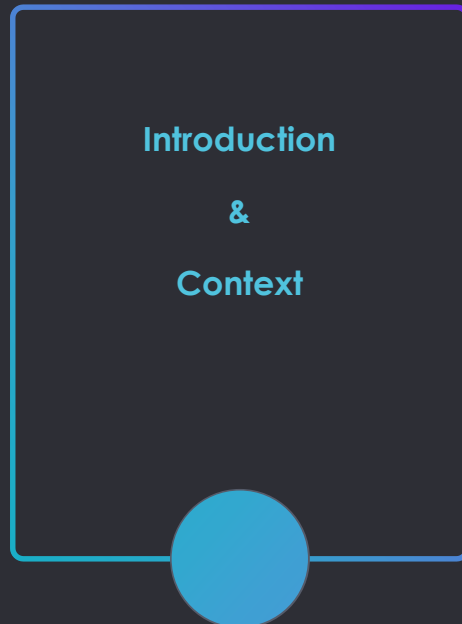


# IoT: The new Industrial revolution

Nafissatou NDIAYE

## Key topics to be discussed

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## IoT Market insights

75  
Billions

IoT connexions by 2025  
Against 6,3 Billions in  
2016

+++

Devices for Industrial  
IoT and the rest for  
general public usage

5%

The percentage of  
revenue related to  
connectivity by 2025

68%

The percentage of  
revenue induced by  
platforms, application  
and services

27%

The remaining value is  
related to System  
Integration, consulting,  
and managed services

## IoT Market insights

25,2  
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IoT connexions by 2025  
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Billions

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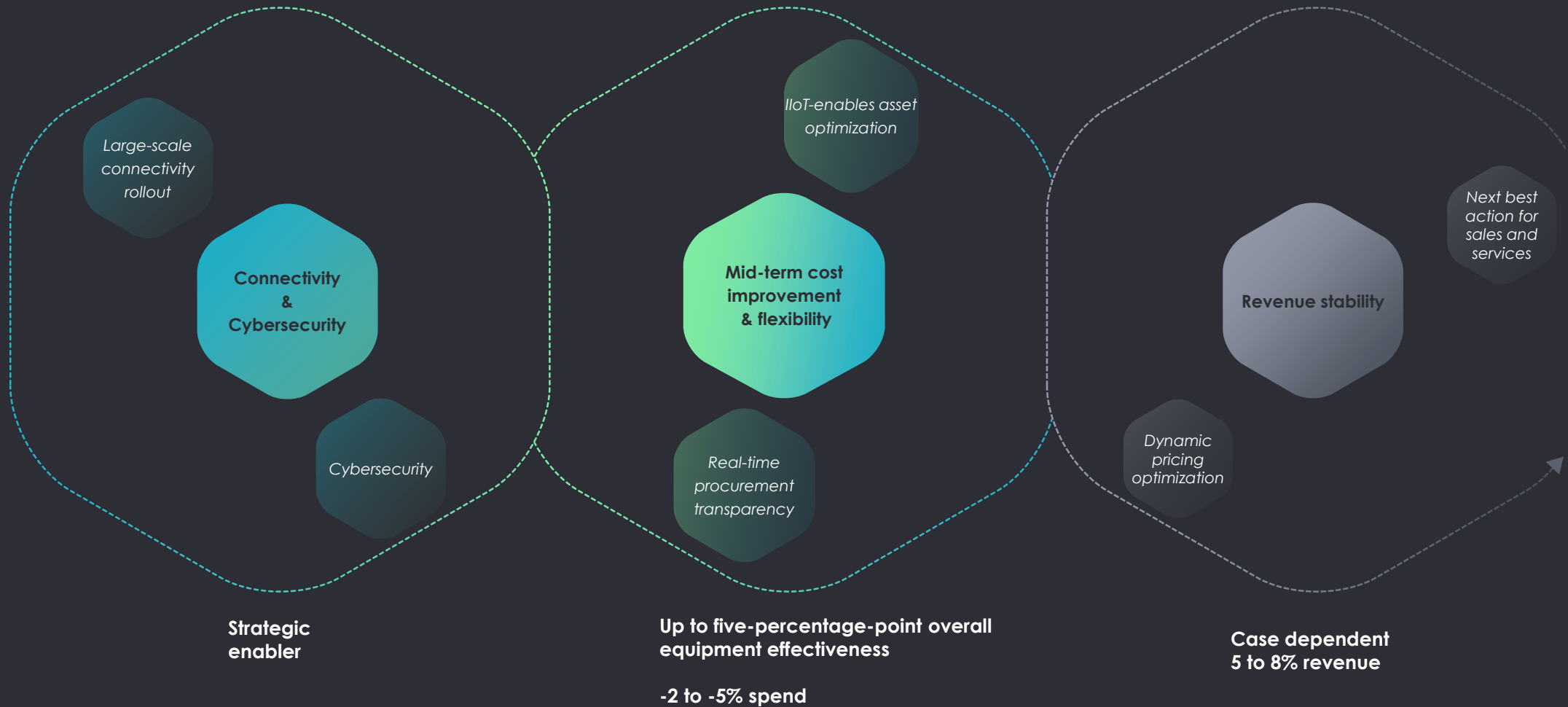
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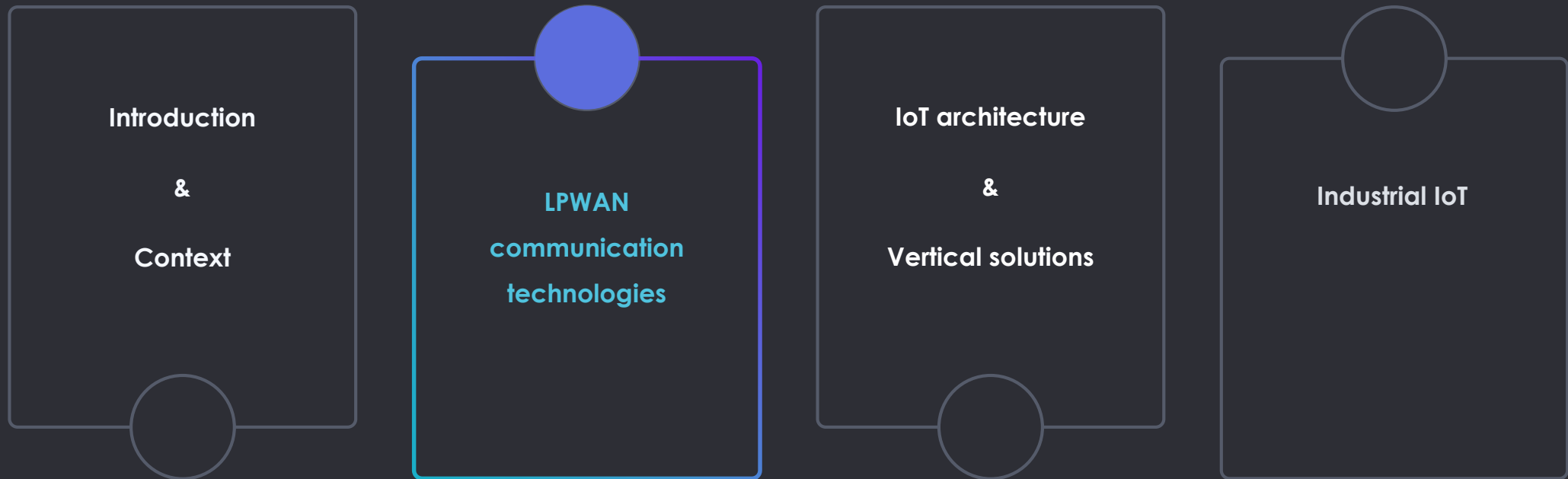
# What are IoT levers in the “new world”?





# What are IoT levers in the “new world”?





## LPWAN technologies: LoRa

### LPWAN

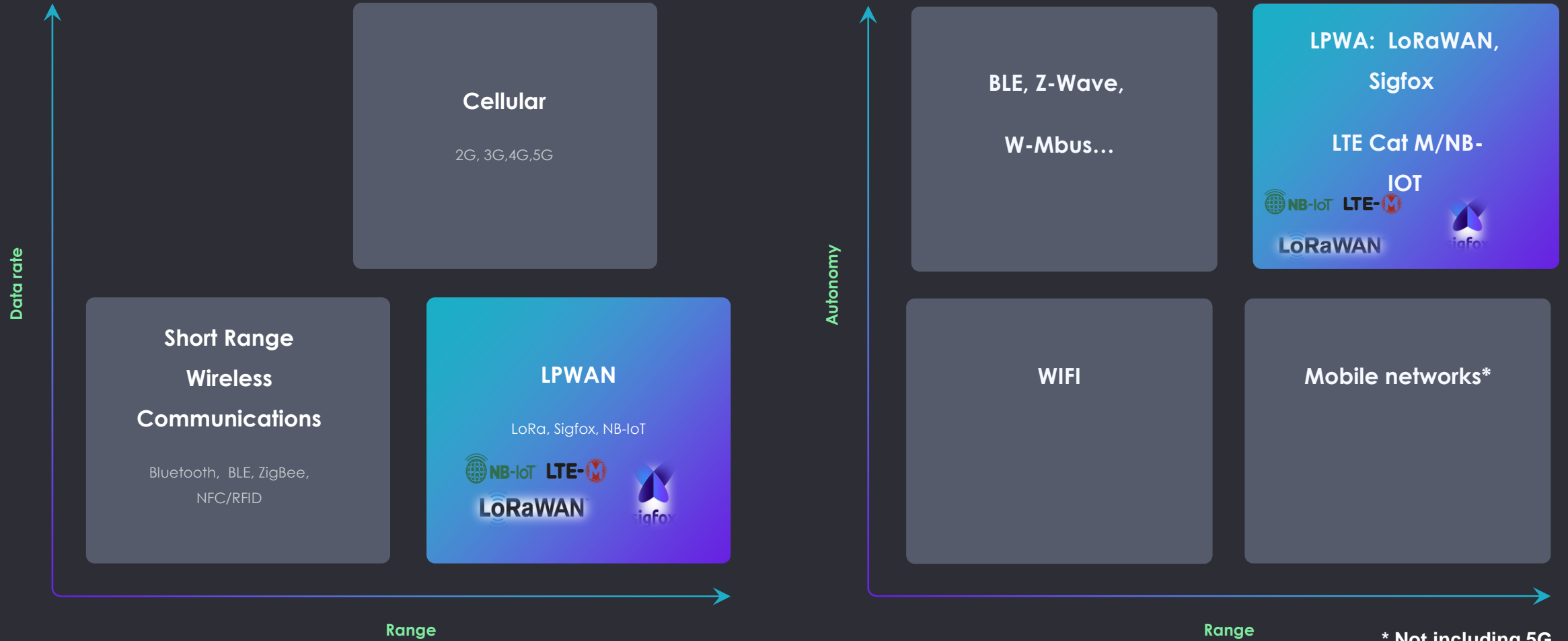
- Low power wide area networks  
Sigfox, LoRa, NB-IoT
- Low data rate, Long range



### LoRaWAN

- Created in 2009 by a French start –up Cycleo
- Long range wide area network

# LoRa technical characteristics overview

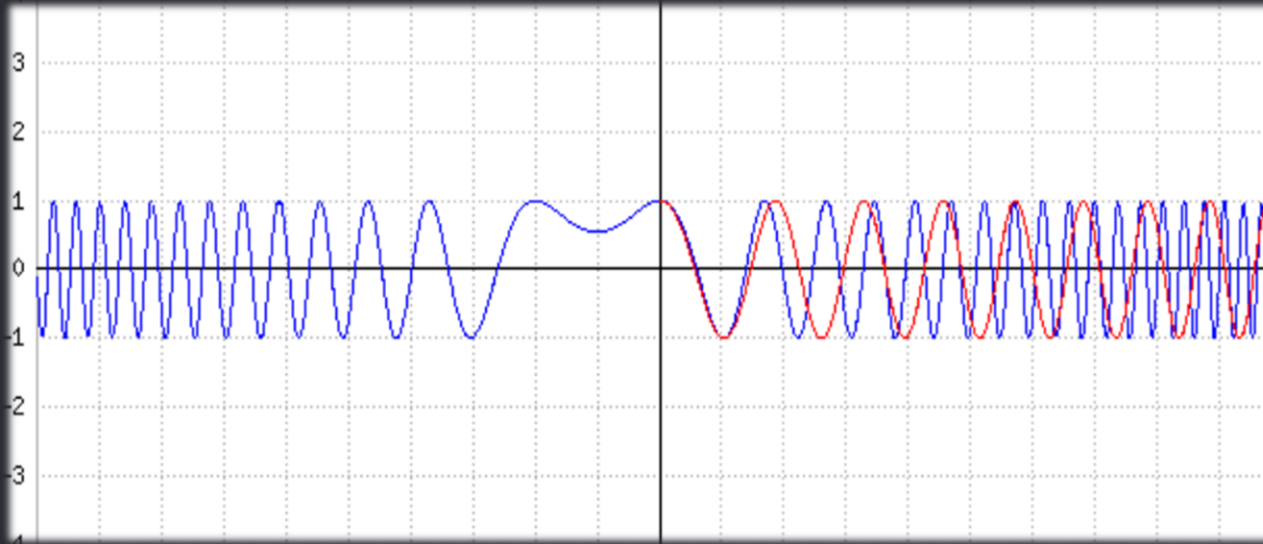


Low Power, small data rate and long range

## LPWAN technologies comparison

	Sigfox	LoRaWAN	NB-IOT
Modulation	BPSK	CSS	QPSK
Frequency	unlicensed	unlicensed	licensed
Bandwidth	100Hz	250kHz & 125kHz	200kHz
Adaptative data rate	No	Yes	No
Max data rate	100bps	50kbps	200kps
Bidirectional	Limited/ Half duplex	Yes/Half duplex	Yes/Half duplex
Max messages/day – Payload	140 – 12 bytes (UL) 4 – 8 bytes (DL)	Unlimited-243 bytes	Unlimited
Range	[10, 40] km	[5, 20] km	[1, 10] km

# LoRa modulation

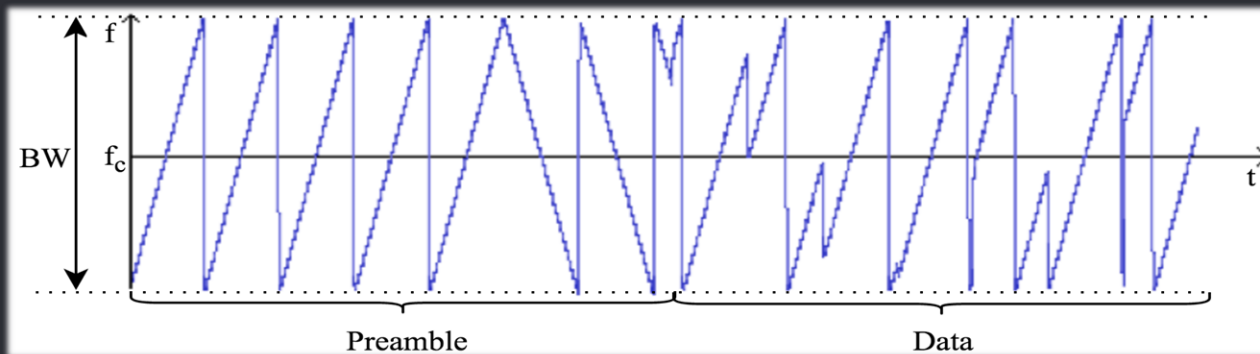


Chirp spread modulation technique

$$y(t) = A \cos(\omega t + \delta(t))$$

$\delta(t)$ : polynomial function,  $A$ ,  $\omega$ : constant

Linear frequency variation

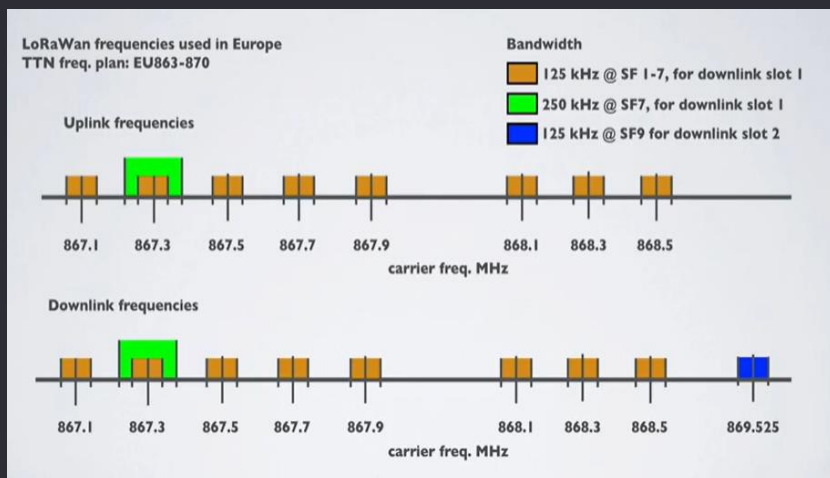


LoRaWAN message structure

## Advantages:

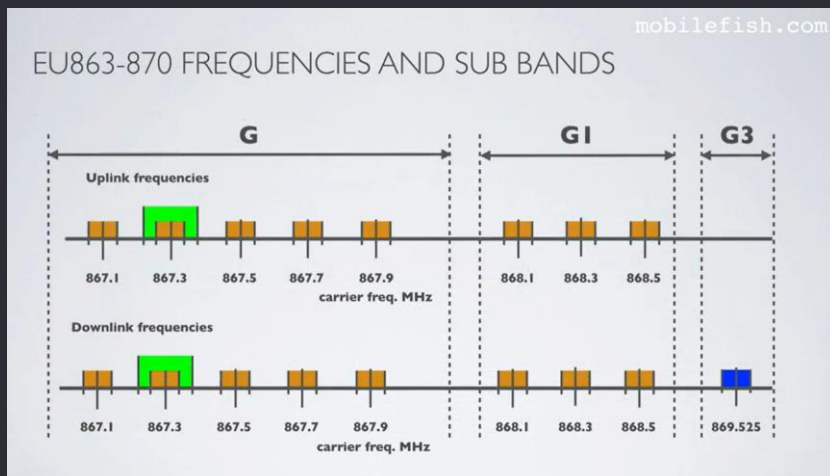
- Tolerance to interferences, noise, Doppler effect
- Long range communications
- Low cost

# ISM Band Used for LoRaWAN

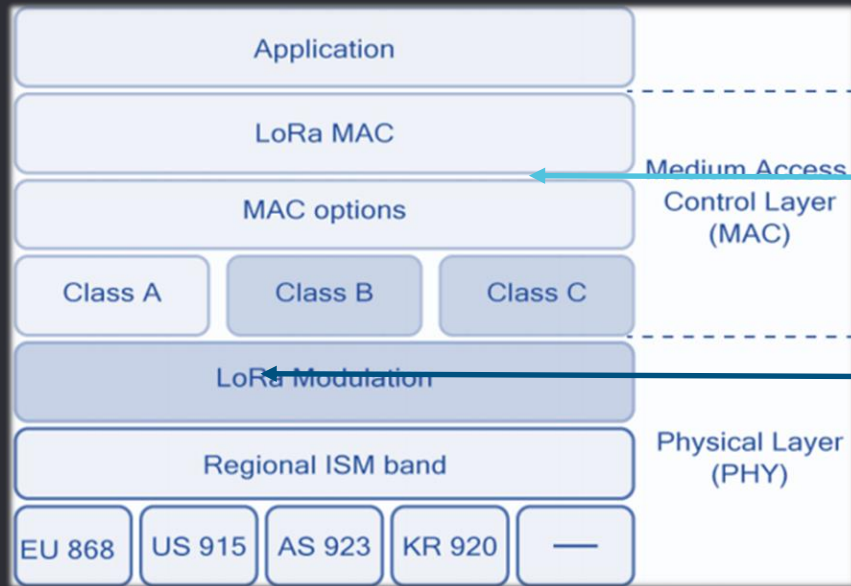


## EU868 ISM Band

- Split in 5 sub bands (G, G1, G3)
- 3 required channel frequency 868.10, 868.30 868.50
- 8 channels for UL and DL and one additional channel for RX2 DL(869.525 MHz)
- Duty cycle (1 to 10%)
- Maximum EIRP value of +16 dBm



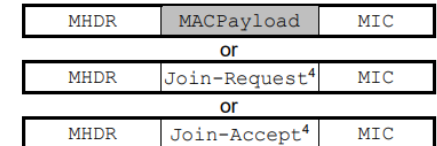
# LoRaWAN protocol



Class A device is the minimal/required implementation  
 Class B, beacon, reachable at define time slot  
 Class C, continuous, can be almost continuously reached

MAC commands are used for configurations

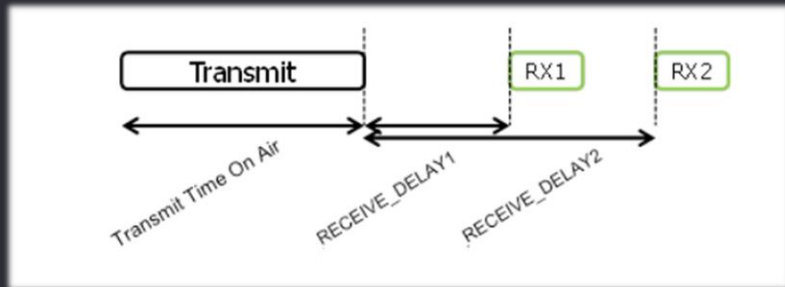
PHYPayload:



CID	Command	Transmitted by End-device	Network Server	Brief Description
0x02	<i>LinkCheckReq</i>	x		Used by an end-device to validate its connectivity to a network.
0x02	<i>LinkCheckAns</i>		x	Answers <i>LinkCheckReq</i> . Contains the received signal power estimation, which indicates the quality of reception (link margin) to the end-device.
0x03	<i>LinkADRRReq</i>		x	Requests the end-device to change data rate, TX power, redundancy, or channel mask.
0x03	<i>LinkADRAns</i>	x		Acknowledges <i>LinkADRRReq</i> .
0x04	<i>DutyCycleReq</i>		x	Sets the maximum aggregated transmit duty cycle of an end-device.
0x04	<i>DutyCycleAns</i>	x		Acknowledges <i>DutyCycleReq</i> .
0x05	<i>RXParamSetupReq<sup>7</sup></i>		x	Sets the reception slot parameters.
0x05	<i>RXParamSetupAns</i>	x		Acknowledges <i>RXParamSetupReq</i> .
0x06	<i>DevStatusReq</i>		x	Requests the status of the end-device.
0x06	<i>DevStatusAns</i>	x		Returns the status of the end-device, namely its battery level and its radio status.
0x07	<i>NewChannelReq</i>		x	Creates or modifies the definition of a radio channel.
0x07	<i>NewChannelAns</i>	x		Acknowledges <i>NewChannelReq</i> .
0x08	<i>RXTimingSetupReq<sup>7</sup></i>		x	Sets the timing of the reception slots.
0x08	<i>RXTimingSetupAns</i>	x		Acknowledges <i>RXTimingSetupReq</i> .
0x09	<i>TXParamSetupReq<sup>7</sup></i>		x	Used by a Network Server to set the maximum allowed dwell time and MaxEIRP of end-device, based on local regulations.
0x09	<i>TXParamSetupAns</i>	x		Acknowledges <i>TXParamSetupReq</i> .



# LoRaWAN class A device



RECEIVE-DELAY1= 1s  
RECEIVE-DELAY2= 2s

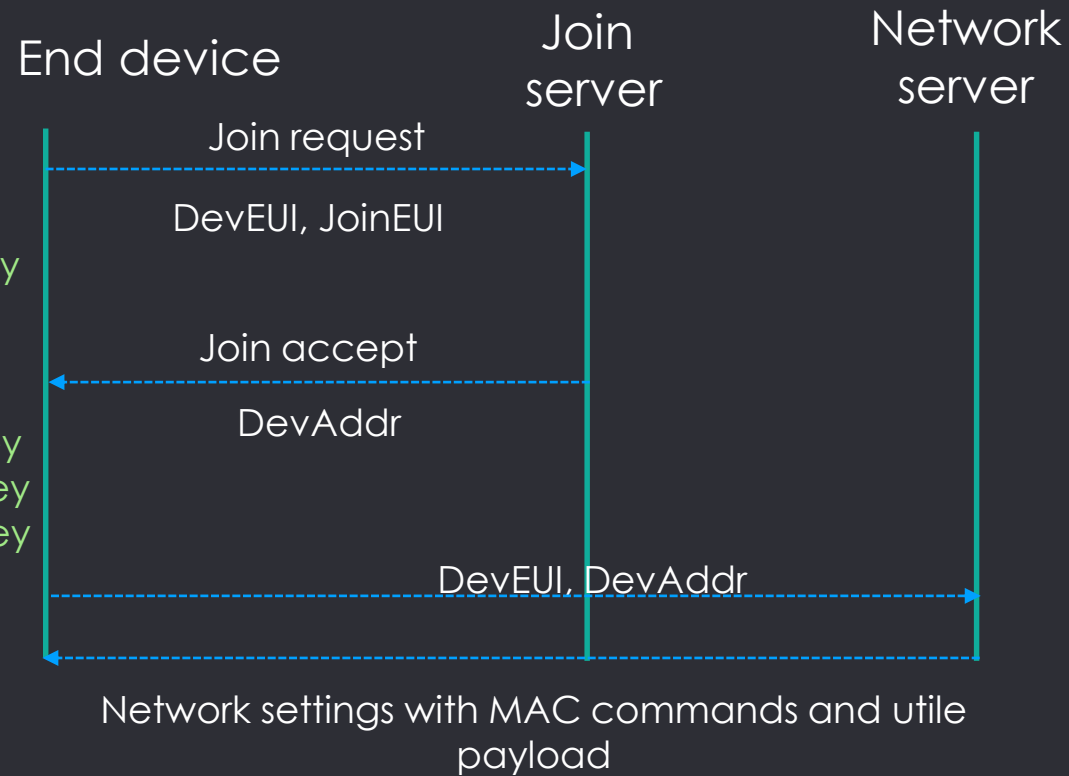
JOIN\_ACCEPT\_DELAY1=5s  
JOIN\_ACCEPT\_DELAY2=6s

Transmit data in an optimized manner:

- Go on idle after transmission and receive response windows
- Adaptive Data Rate (ADR): Use of fastest DR with minimum TX power
- Long battery life

## Example of a device activation

### Over the air activation (OTAA)

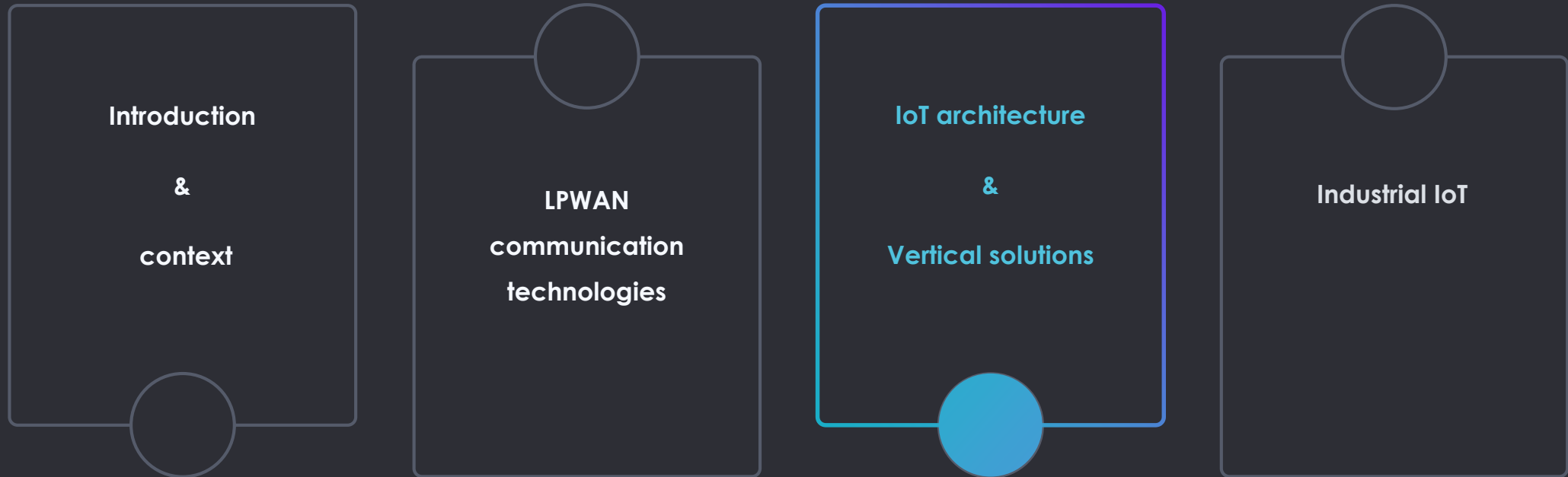


Size (octets)	8	8	2
Join-Request payload	JoinEUI	DevEUI	DevNonce

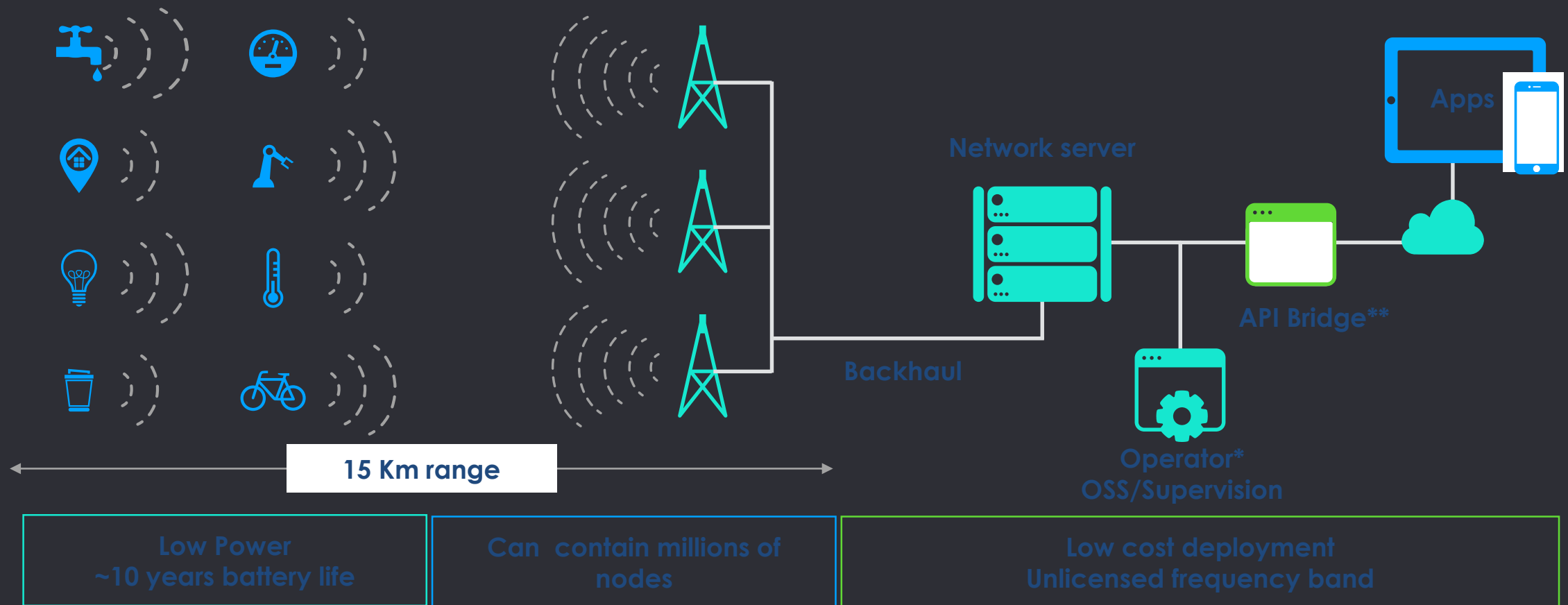
Size (octets)	3	3	4	1	1	(16) optional
Join-Accept payload	JoinNonce	NetID	DevAddr	DLSettings	RXDelay	CFList

$NwkSKey = \text{aes128\_encrypt}(\text{AppKey}, 0x01 \mid \text{JoinNonce} \mid \text{NetID} \mid \text{DevNonce} \mid \text{pad16})$

$\text{AppSKey} = \text{aes128\_encrypt}(\text{AppKey}, 0x02 \mid \text{JoinNonce} \mid \text{NetID} \mid \text{DevNonce} \mid \text{pad16})$



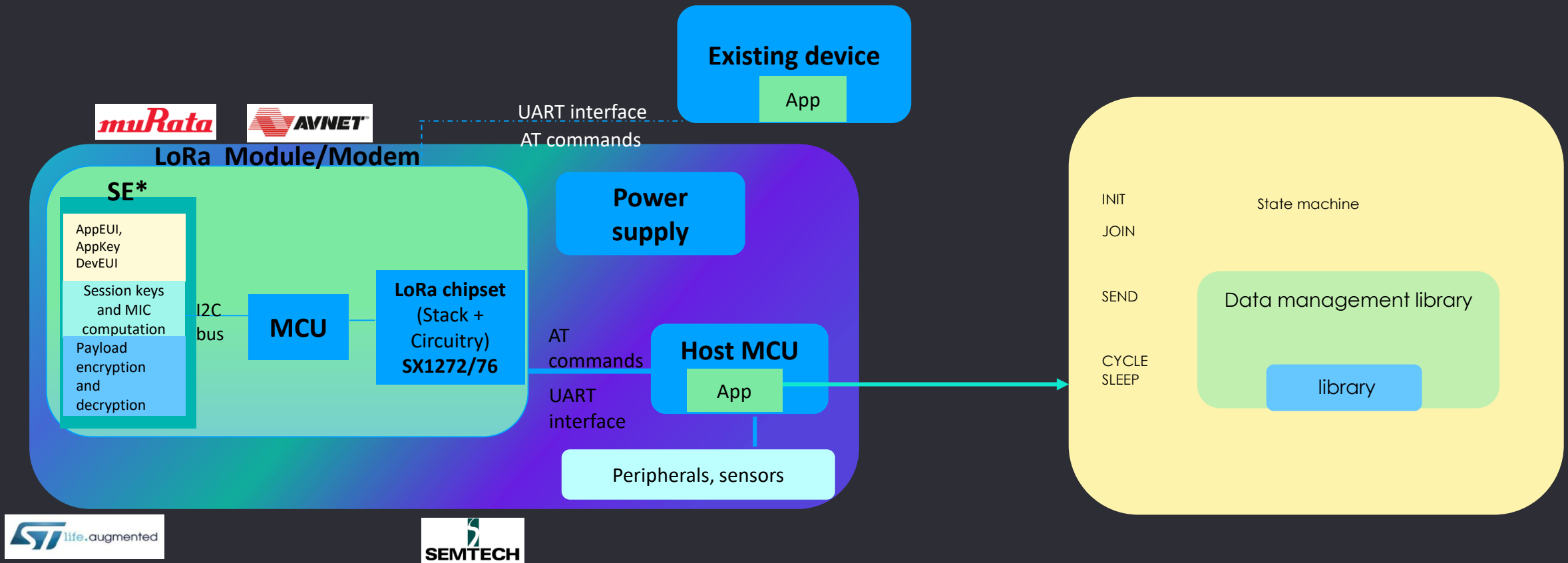
# LPWAN IoT architecture



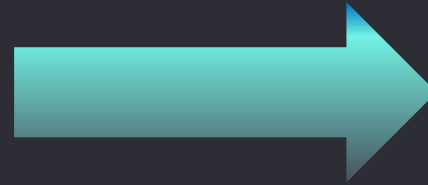
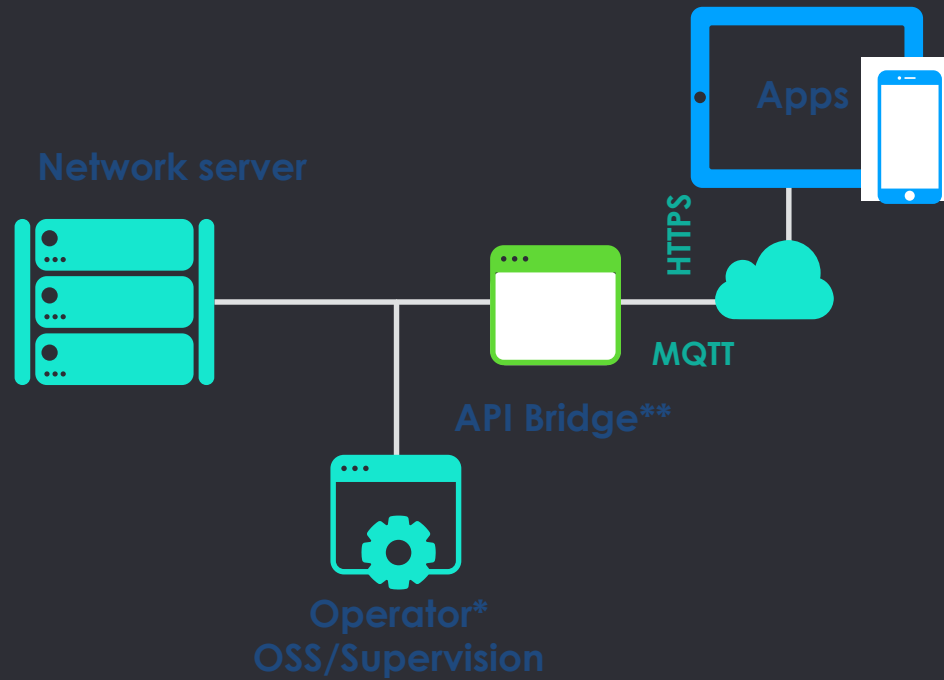
\*Can also be vendors or enterprises

\*\* Data exposure

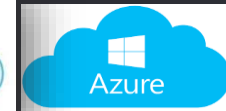
# LoRaWAN device implementation example



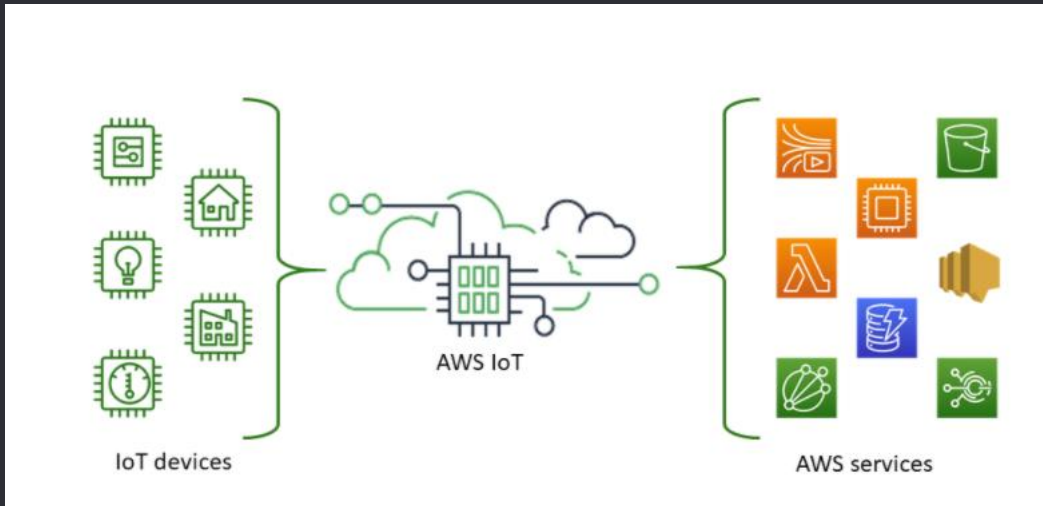
## We have received the data, what next?



### Data visualization /Monitoring and control



# Example of AWS IoT MQTT client



MQTT : Client server publish subscribe messaging transport protocol

Subscribe → Message reception from IoT device

Publish → Message sending to IoT device

MQTT client ⓘ Connected as iotconsole-1593031655829-0

**Subscriptions**

[Subscribe to a topic](#)  
[Publish to a topic](#)

**Subscribe**  
Devices publish MQTT messages on topics. You can use this client to subscribe to a topic and receive these messages.

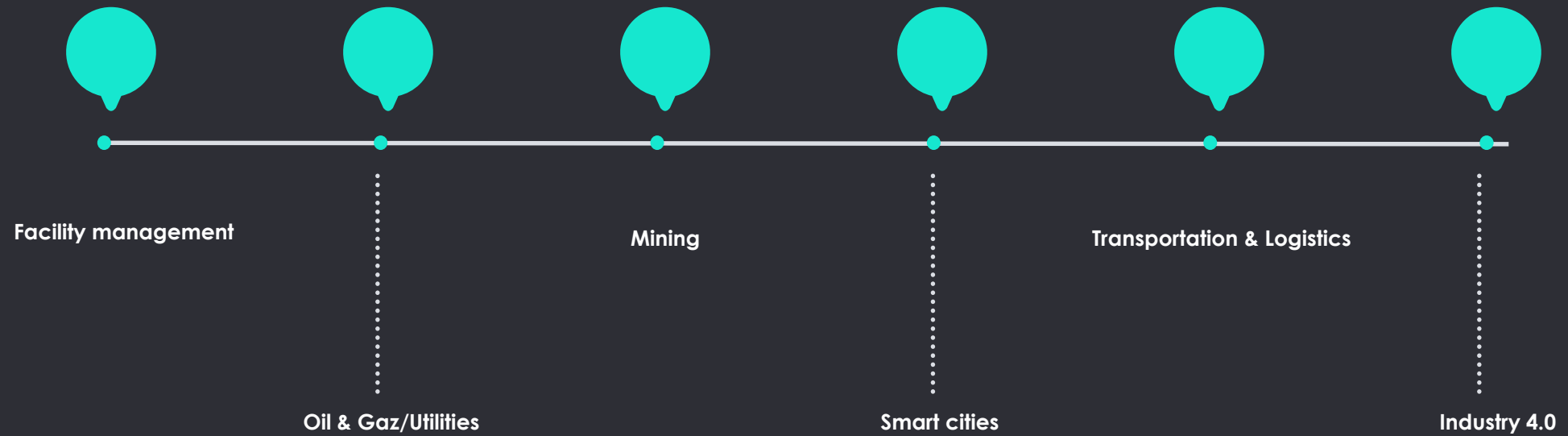
Subscription topic  
topic\_1 [Subscribe to topic](#)

Max message capture ⓘ  
100

Quality of Service ⓘ  
☒ 0 - This client will not acknowledge to the Device Gateway that messages are received  
☐ 1 - This client will acknowledge to the Device Gateway that messages are received

MQTT payload display  
☒ Auto-format JSON payloads (improves readability)  
☐ Display payloads as strings (more accurate)  
☐ Display raw payloads (in hexadecimal)

# Vertical solutions





# What about your IoT project

Is security critical for your use case?

1

Is latency critical for you? Do you need real time data and response

2

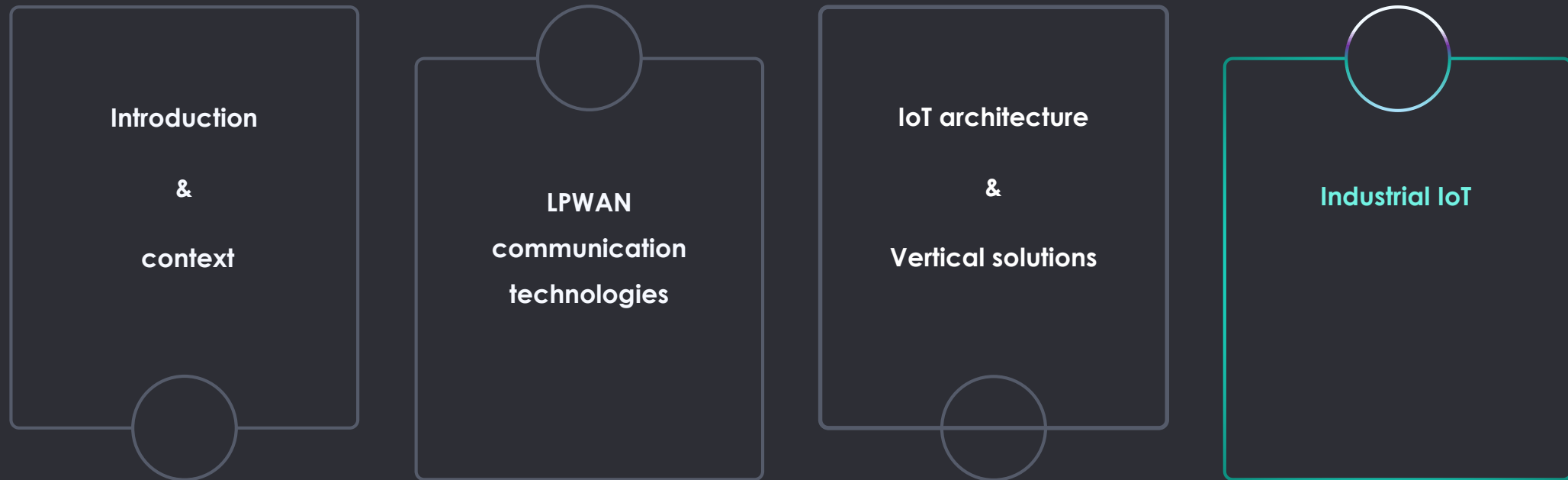
How much data do you need to send? How often?

3

What is the budget dedicated to the project? How much time do you have?

4

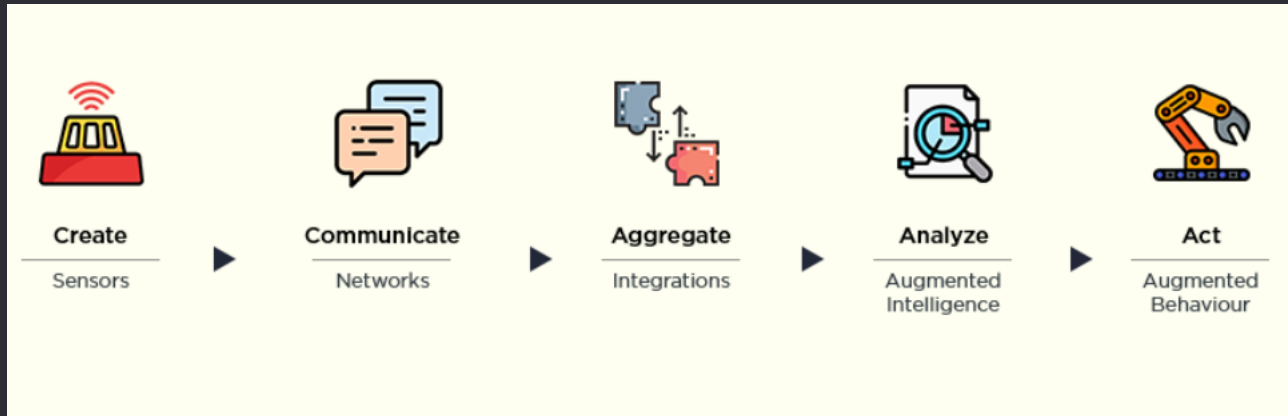




# Industrial IoT

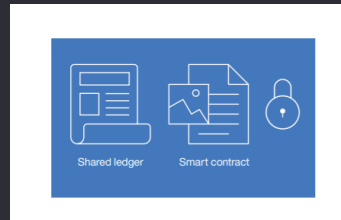
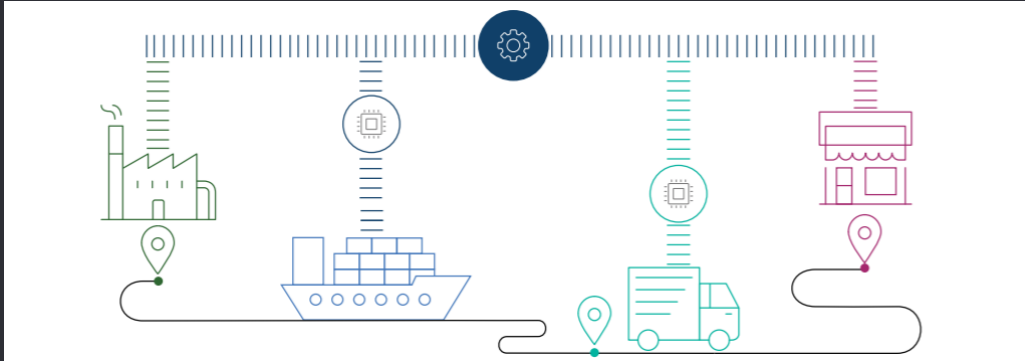


# IoT and AI



- Boost operational efficiency
- Increase IoT scalability
- IoT devices as nervous system and AI acting like the brain

# IoT and Blockchain



- Blockchain: shared ledger with no central authority
- Smart contract
- Monitoring of contract requirements with IoT
- Blockchain used to store those information in a centralized ledger

## Conclusion

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- Game changer
- Revolutionizing the world
- Trending new technologies are building our future
- Social impact

# Q&A

